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U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services

ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS OFFICE  
425 Eye Street N.W.  
BCIS, AAO, 20 MASS, 3/F  
Washington, D.C. 20536

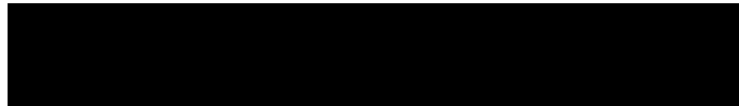


File: [REDACTED] Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date:

JUL 10 2003

IN RE: Petitioner:  
Beneficiary:



Petition: Petition for Special Immigrant Religious Worker Pursuant to Section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(4), as described at Section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(C)

ON BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

SELF-REPRESENTED

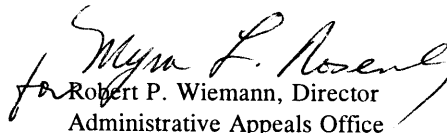
**INSTRUCTIONS:**

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information that you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (Bureau) where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. *Id.*

Any motion must be filed with the office that originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. § 103.7.

  
Robert P. Wiemann, Director  
Administrative Appeals Office

**DISCUSSION:** The immigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office (AAO) on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a church, seeking classification of the beneficiary as a special immigrant minister pursuant to section 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1153(b)(4), in order to employ him as a parish priest at an annual salary of \$9,600.

The director denied the petition, finding that the petitioner failed to establish that the beneficiary had been continuously carrying on the vocation of a minister (parish priest) for at least the two years preceding the filing of the petition.

On appeal, an official of the church stated that the beneficiary has had more than two years of experience in Bulgaria.

Section 203(b)(4) of the Act provides classification to qualified special immigrant religious workers as described in section 101(a)(27)(C) of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(27)(C), which pertains to an immigrant who:

- (i) for at least 2 years immediately preceding the time of application for admission, has been a member of a religious denomination having a bona fide nonprofit, religious organization in the United States;

- (ii) seeks to enter the United States--

- (I) solely for the purpose of carrying on the vocation of a minister of that religious denomination,

- (II) before October 1, 2003, in order to work for the organization at the request of the organization in a professional capacity in a religious vocation or occupation, or

- (III) before October 1, 2003, in order to work for the organization (or for a bona fide organization which is affiliated with the religious denomination and is exempt from taxation as an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Code of 1986) at the request of the organization in a religious vocation or occupation; and

- (iii) has been carrying on such vocation, professional work, or other work continuously for at least the 2-year period described in clause (i).

The petitioner in this matter is a church founded and incorporated in the District of Columbia in 1979. The petitioner is affiliated with the Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church. The beneficiary is a native of the former Soviet Union and a citizen of Bulgaria who last entered the United States on June 7, 1999 as a B-1 nonimmigrant visitor for business.

The sole issue raised by the director and to be addressed in this proceeding is whether the beneficiary had been continuously carrying on a religious occupation for the two years preceding the filing of the petition.

8 C.F.R. § 204.5(m)(1) states, in pertinent part, that:

All three types of religious workers must have been performing the vocation, professional work, or other work continuously (either abroad or in the United States) for at least the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition.

In the case of special immigrant ministers, the alien must have been engaged solely as a minister of the religious denomination for the two-year period in order to qualify for the benefit sought and must intend to be engaged solely in the work of a minister of religion in the United States. *Matter of Faith Assembly Church*, 19 I&N 391 (Comm. 1986).

The petition was filed on April 27, 2001. Therefore, the petitioner must establish that the beneficiary had been continuously and solely carrying on the vocation of a minister of religion since at least April 27, 1999.

The petitioner provided the Bureau with several letters written by officials of the petitioning church and affiliated entities. In a letter dated May 15, 2000, [REDACTED] wrote that the beneficiary is a clergy of the Bulgarian Diocese of Toledo, "serving our parish communities both in Washington, D.C. and in Boston, Massachusetts." In a letter dated February 20, 2000, the president of the petitioning church's board of trustees wrote that the beneficiary is attached to the petitioner "as a part-time parish priest."

The director requested additional evidence from the petitioner regarding the beneficiary's duties and hours of work and evidence to establish the salaries paid to the petitioner's employees. In reply, the petitioner provided copies of letters previously submitted.

The director found that the evidence was insufficient to establish that the beneficiary has the required two years of experience in the religious occupation.

On appeal the petitioner indicated that it did not employ the beneficiary immediately upon his arrival in the United States because he did not have work authorization. The petitioner further indicated that the beneficiary conducted liturgy as a volunteer and to support himself he provided homecare for elderly and disabled persons, and worked as a chauffeur and cab driver, and did other odd jobs.

In review, the petitioner failed to establish that the beneficiary had been continuously employed as a parish priest on a full-time salaried basis.

Furthermore, the petitioner made no claim and submitted no evidence that the beneficiary had been engaged "solely" as a minister of religion during the two-year period immediately preceding the filing of the petition. For the reasons stated, the petition may not be approved.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act, 8 U.S.C. § 1361. Here, the petitioner has not sustained that burden.

**ORDER:** The appeal is dismissed.